2019 CERTIFICATION 23 AH 8: 50

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Pine Haven Mobile Home Village

Public Water System Name

0240195

List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community Public Water System (PWS) to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the PWS, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR. You must email, fax (but not preferred) or mail, a copy of the CCR and Certification to the MSDH. Please check all boxes that apply.

[]	Customers were	informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach c	opy of publication,	water bill or other)
		☐ Advertisement in local paper (Attach copy	of advertisement)	
		☐ On water bills (Attach copy of bill)		
		☐ Email message (Email the message to the	address below)	
		☐ Other		
	Date(s) custon	mers were informed: // /2020	/ /2020	/ /2020
J	CCR was distr	ibuted by U.S. Postal Service or other direct	ct delivery. Must	specify other direct delivery
	Date Mailed/I	Distributed:/		
			Date Emailed:	// 2020
	[3]	☐ As a URL		(Provide Direct URL)
		☐ As an attachment		
	[!	☐ As text within the body of the email messa	age	
	CCR was publis	shed in local newspaper. (Attach copy of publis	shed CCR <u>or</u> proof	of publication)
	Name of New	spaper:		
	Date Publishe	d:/		
V	CCR was posted	d in public places. (Attach list of locations) On-s	site Office Date Post	ted: 06 / 18 / 2020
	CCR was posted	d on a publicly accessible internet site at the following	•	
oen.				(Provide Direct URL)
I her above	e and that I used dis	CCR has been distributed to the customers of this partibution methods allowed by the SDWA. I further that with the water quality monitoring data provided to	public water system i	n the form and manner identified
Sar	ah Crain, CFO		06/18/2020	
Nam	e/Title (Board Pres	ident, Mayor, Owner, Admin. Contact, etc.)		Date

Submission options (Select one method ONLY)

Mail: (U.S. Postal Service) MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply P.O. Box 1700 Jackson, MS 39215

Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

Fax: (601) 576 - 7800

** Not a preferred method due to poor clarity **

CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2020!

2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Pine Haven Mobile Home Village PWS#: 0240195

May 2020

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Grahams Ferry Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Pine Haven Mobile Home Village have received lower rankings in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Kimberly Woodward, Property Manager at 228.392.0510. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. Report will be posted on bulletin board at office.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2019. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2019 the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

TEST RESULTS									
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	
Inorganic	Contam	inants							
10. Barium	N	2018	.0254	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes;	
TO DATION	l N							discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	
13. Chromium	N	2018	.5	No Range	ppb	100	100	discharge from metal refineries;	

16. Fluoride	N	2018	.18	No Range	þt	om	4		Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
17. Lead	N	2015/1	7* 1	0	pp	ob	0	AL=1	5 Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	
Disinfect	ion By-	-Produc	ts							
81. HAA5	N	2018	3	No Range	ppb	0			By-Product of drinking water disinfection.	
Chlorine	N	2019	1	.8 – 1.2	mg/l	0	0 MRDL = 4		Water additive used to control microbes	
Unregula	ated Co	ntamin	ants							
Sodium	N	2019	67000	No Range	PPB	NONE	1		Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.	
Treatme	nt Tecl	ınique							-	
TT Violation Exp		Explanation Duration of Violation		f Corrective Actions			Health Effects Language			
Ground Water	Add	lure to dress iciency	06/2016- 12//2018	The system has completed corrective actions is no longer in violation of this rule		nger in c	Inadequately treated water may contain disease- causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated beadaches			

^{*} Most recent sample. No sample required for 2019.

Significant Deficiencies

During a sanitary survey(s) conducted on 2/28/12, 03/25/2015, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following significant deficiency(s).

-- Improper Recordkeeping --- Not monitoring according to site sampling plan or monitoring plan or monitorin Condition of Source Facilities

Inadequate security measures

No approved emergency response plan or vulnerability analysis (updated annually)

Inadequate follow up on previous deficiencies

Corrective actions: This system has had enforcement actions and is under a consent agreement issued by MSDH to correct the deficiencies by December 31, 2021

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

The Pine Haven Mobile Home Village works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.



